

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
PROPRIETOR.

THE DAILY HERALD, published every day in the year, except on Sundays and public holidays. Ten dollars per year, or at the rate of one dollar per month for any period less than six months, or five dollars for six months, Sunday edition included, free of postage.

All business, news letters or telegraphic dispatches must be addressed to NEW YORK HERALD.

Letters and packages should be properly sealed.

Rejected communications will not be returned.

PHILADELPHIA OFFICE—NO. 112 SOUTH SIXTH STREET.

LONDON OFFICE OF THE NEW YORK HERALD—NO. 40 FLEET STREET.

PARIS OFFICE—AVENUE DE L'OPERA.

NAPLES OFFICE—NO. 7 STRADA PACA.

Subscriptions and advertisements will be received and forwarded on the same terms as in New York.

VOLUME XLII. NO. 125

AMUSEMENTS TO-NIGHT.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.—TONTASTO COMBINATION.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—THE WONDER CHILD.

BOWERY THEATRE.—WIDE AWAKE.

PARK THEATRE.—COLONEL SELLERS.

JOHN H. MURRAY'S GRAND CIRCUS.

GERMANIA THEATRE.—DIE PHILOSOPHIN DES HERZOGS.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—MY AWFUL DAD.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—THE DANCING.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—THE PRINCESS ROYAL.

BELLEROS THEATRE.—PENSIVOSITY.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—BENEFIT.

STEINWAY HALL.—ESPIRITO MATERIA.

TIVOLI THEATRE.—VARIETY.

NEW YORK AQUARIUM.—QUEEN PIERCE.

ROYALTY HALL.—VARIETY.

PARISIAN VARIETIES.—VARIETY.

COLUMBIA OPERA HOUSE.—VARIETY.

GILMORE'S GARDEN.—MUSEUM AND CIRCUS.

THEATRE COMIQUE.—VARIETY.

TONY PASTOR'S THEATRE.—VARIETY.

WITH SUPPLEMENT.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, MAY 5, 1877.

NOTICE TO COUNTRY DEALERS.

The Adams Express Company run a special newspaper train over the Pennsylvania Railroad and its connections, leaving Jersey City at a quarter past four A. M. daily and Sunday, carrying the regular edition of the Herald as far West as Harrisburg, and South to Washington, reaching Philadelphia at a quarter past six A. M. and Washington at one P. M.

From our reports this morning the probabilities are that the weather in New York to-day will be partly cloudy or clear and slightly warmer.

WALL STREET YESTERDAY.—The stock market was active, with a fair distribution of business. There was some weakness at and immediately after the opening, but the list soon steadied and the afternoon saw a sharp advance, stocks closing at about the highest prices of the day. Gold was steady at 106 3/4. Government stocks were also steady and railroad bonds generally higher. Money on call continues easy at 2 1/2 to 3 per cent.

THE PRINCIPAL POINT OF INTEREST to city officers just now is the point of Governor Robinson's pen.

THE NEW JERSEY MUTUAL'S SPOILERS need bother themselves no longer about newspaper indictments—the Grand Jury supplied them with half a dozen yesterday.

MARYLAND IS HAVING A COAL WAR all to herself, with the unusual probability that the principal sufferers will be strong corporations that can bleed a long time without dying.

THE DOG TAGS are to be ready Monday morning. Similar tags, inscribed with owners' names, might be attached to the collars of certain anti-rapid transit legislators for the information of voters.

THE ORIGINAL MRS. PARKINGTON appeared on Broadway yesterday, and a rope-in for a bander found her, as the old lady herself once found her neighbor's flowers, "most flagrantly odious."

THE KINGS COUNTY BOARD OF EXCISE has lately rejected nearly five hundred applications for licenses, but no one has yet seen a Brooklynite thirsty while he had the price of a drink in his pocket.

CONSPIRACIES WILL BE UNPOPULAR for the present near Asheville, S. C., where three negroes were hanged yesterday for the crime of conspiring to seize a village and slaughter the white inhabitants.

THE DESCRIPTION given in another column of General di Censola's Kurium "find" will doubtless send many people of taste to the Metropolitan Museum, where these antiquities have just been placed on view.

AS A NATURAL RESULT of the manner in which the fragment called the "New Code" was inflicted upon the legal fraternity an appeal for a year's delay of the operation of the code is to be freely signed and sent to Albany at once.

A HYDROPHOBIA REMEDY, said to have been used with success, is published in another column. As the family of Spitz has not yet been exterminated all possible information about hydrophobia should be kept where it can be referred to at once.

YESTERDAY WAS A FIELD DAY at Albany. The Governor vetoed several bills and offered good reasons for his action, while the Supply bill was railroaded through, the taxpayers being interested to the extent of more than two and a half millions of dollars.

A NEW YORK AERONAUT offers to take a balloon across the ocean if any one will defray the necessary expense. This seems to be the golden opportunity for the gentlemen who are tremblingly anticipating the Tweed disclosures, for no warnings flashed under the sea would enable English detectives to lie in wait for travellers by balloon.

LORD HARTINGTON, the English liberal leader, gained a decided victory yesterday. It was on the turf, instead of in the House of Commons; but as racing is the leading sport of England his Lordship will probably be happier over the capture of the Newmarket Thousand and Guinea Stake by his little filly than if he had defeated the Ministry on some public question.

THE WEATHER.—Three depressions are now within the area of observation in the United States; we might say four, counting that on the Pacific coast. The first of these is that one on the northeast coast, which slowly moves northeastward with a very low barometer and an extensive rain area, which embraces the New England States and Nova Scotia. The second depression is that which moved southeastward from Dakota into the Lower Missouri Valley, and thence toward the Gulf, where it is now central, with east rains and in the Mississippi Valley. The third depression has appeared in Dakota, with light rain and very low barometer. There is, therefore, no point east of the Rocky Mountains where the pressure is at or above the mean of thirty inches. The temperature, notwithstanding, has fallen generally, although locally it has risen in the West and on the Atlantic coast. The weather in New York to-day will be partly cloudy or clear and slightly warmer.

Governor Robinson's Duty in Relation to the Omnibus Bill.

A citizen who has long been an intelligent observer of our municipal government writes us from Albany a letter which we print elsewhere, setting forth what he conceives to be the merits of the Omnibus bill, and asking the HERALD to urge Governor Robinson to sign it. We decline to do anything of the kind, although we willingly print this gentleman's communication. Our attitude toward measures pending in the Legislature and toward bills in the hands of the Governor must generally be very different. Our experience has taught us to have but little confidence in the intelligence, judgment or motives of an average Legislature; but most of our Governors have been upright, experienced men, well versed in the affairs of the State, and few of them have entered their office with better titles to respect than Governor Robinson. We think him quite competent to form a correct estimate of the merits and demerits of this municipal bill, and he will believe an honorable record if he signs or vetoes it from any other motive than the public welfare. While an important bill is pending in the Legislature we feel no such confidence. So large a proportion of the members are raw and ignorant, so many of them are the tools and puppets of party leaders, so many are subject to the influence of a scheming, mercenary lobby, that we consider it the indispensable duty of the press to watch their proceedings with vigilance, to detect and expose their plots, and to bring the influence of a sound public opinion to bear upon their proceedings. There is no reason for the same solicitude respecting the action of the Governor. He is a competent judge of the merits of bills, and he cannot, in a case so important as the present, refuse his signature without fully stating his reasons. By the soundness of these he must be judged; he cannot afford to assign flimsy reasons for the veto of so important an act. When responsibility is narrowed to one able man who has a character to protect we feel no call to be his tutor; we expect to acquiesce in whatever action he may take on this bill. While it was pending in the Legislature we warmly supported its good provisions and hoped that its defects might be remedied by amendments. When it passes into the hands of the Governor we are willing to trust his judgment of its character as a whole.

Our correspondent must not understand us to deny that the bill has several good and some excellent features. Indeed, two of the principal changes it proposes have been strenuously advocated by the HERALD for a long period. We refer, of course, to spring elections, which tend to divorce municipal from State politics, and the giving of single instead of plural heads to departments, which is conducive to economy and to efficiency of administration. The first of these reforms is one of whose necessity we have long been convinced, and whose merits we have taken unwearied pains to set forth and enforce. Immediately after the election of the last Legislature we sent correspondents to interview all its members on this question, and had the satisfaction of finding our own views indorsed by a very large majority of the Senators and Assemblymen elect of both political parties. We then began to hope that we had secured the success of this important reform in that Legislature. We had got the unbiased opinions of the members and had put them all on record, with a majority of three or four to one in favor of a spring election. But when they assembled at Albany they were too much occupied with other questions to give attention to this. The uppermost topic in all minds was the approaching Presidential contest, and nothing was done for municipal reform. In the present Legislature, however, the affairs of this city have been a leading object of attention and discussion. There has been an epidemic eruption of crude proposals and disjointed efforts; but among the multitude of bills presented there were two or three that had good points. Quite the best of the batch was the so-called Omnibus bill as originally drafted and before it had been mutilated with amendments. Even in the form in which it passed the Assembly it retains several valuable features which we should be glad to see put into a new bill and passed if the Governor should think it his duty to veto the Omnibus.

On the question of a veto we do not wish to influence his action one way or the other. We have confidence in his good judgment, and do not believe that he will act in so important a matter from mere party motives. If he vetoes the bill we do not doubt that he will state cogent reasons; if he approves it we shall rejoice that, in his judgment, its defects are not so fatal as to deprive the city of the important reforms which the bill unquestionably embodies. We discredited the rumors that Governor Robinson is already committed to a veto. These rumors are put in circulation by democratic politicians whose "wish is father to the thought." We give them their true value when we interpret them as meaning that democratic politicians will bring a strong pressure to bear upon the Governor to induce him to interpose his negative. That he has given any assurances, or even any intimations, that he will do so we utterly disbelieve. It would be a breach of official decorum of which we do not think Governor Robinson capable. The bill is not yet before him and will not be for the ensuing three days. He does not know in what shape it will appear after all the amendments have finally been acted upon. Even after a bill of so much importance reaches him it would be an unwarrantable exhibition of disrespect to the Legislature to give out an intention to veto it previous to a deliberate examination. The objections to it are important enough to prevent him from signing it at once; but, on the other hand, its good features are so highly valuable that he should be anxious to save them if it be possible in consistency with larger interests. As soon as it becomes known that his mind is in doubt proposals will be made to him to listen to counsel, and he will undoubtedly give both its opponents and supporters a fair hearing before deciding whether he will sign it. We think it so important to secure spring elections, even at a considerable cost;

we are so desirous of unity of administration in the city departments, and have so long advocated giving the Mayor the sole power of appointment, that we should be sorry to see these reforms miscarry after passing the Legislature by reason of their connection with inadmissible adjuncts. Certain we are that Governor Robinson has not made up his mind in advance to veto it, and we do not think it incumbent on us to dissuade him from an intention which he has not formed. We are confident that he will weigh its merits as well as its defects, and that he cannot be induced to thwart important reforms for trivial and much less for party reasons.

An Impudent Raid.

Bad measures always put on a bold front and make desperate efforts to push themselves forward in the last hours of a legislative session. When city members are anxious to get back to town and country members display restlessness in their seats and begin to talk of their crops, "about these days," as the old almanacs would say, look out for sudden raids of black horse cavalry and the popping up of deformed jobs which everybody has supposed to be dead and buried. Forewarned by history we are not surprised at this time to see Assemblyman Robert H. Strahan spurring his steed into the lists and shaking in the face of the Assembly the hideous, misshapen thing known as the Hayes Anti-Rapid Transit bill. We shall, however, be astonished if the abominable measure should receive the slightest encouragement or countenance. The bill is, indeed, not only an absurdity but an insult to the people of New York. It is as if the Sixth Avenue Railroad corporation, not contented with having its orders carried out at Albany, to the fatal injury of the interests of New York, should require its agents to spit in the face of the people of the metropolis.

Assemblyman Hayes seems determined not to do anything by halves. In City Hall slang, he "goes the whole hog." Having earned his spurs, at least, by his determined opposition to every measure that could favor rapid transit, he seems to have considered it necessary to signalize his devotion to the horse car idol by framing a measure which would enable any fifty men in the city, without the slightest real grievance, to stop either the building of any sort of elevated rapid transit road or the operation of any now in existence for fifty years. He desires to provide that any person conceiving himself directly or indirectly damaged by such rapid transit road, whether living on the line of the road or not, whether a property owner or tenant, shall have cause of action in any court of record, and that no such rapid transit road shall be built, constructed, operated or used until all damages so claimed shall have been ascertained and paid. In plain language, he provides that New York shall never have such a rapid transit road; that all such roads now in use or in process of construction shall be discontinued, and all the money invested in them thrown to the dogs. The bill is, indeed, such a preposterous one as to seem almost like a burlesque on the opposition to rapid transit. It is, however, to be regretted that a gentleman of the reputation of Dr. Hayes should allow himself to be used in so miserable a farce, and all for the selfish purposes of a corporation that has already made its millions out of a franchise bestowed upon it gratuitously by the people of the city at whose interests it now seeks, through its agents at Albany, to strike a deadly blow.

The Blockade in the Black Sea.

The Ottoman government has informed the representatives of other Powers at Constantinople that it has "declared" a blockade of the "whole Russian coast of the Black Sea." This has the aspect of an intended paper blockade, as distinguished from one made effective by the presence of armed ships; for if the blockade is to be made effective in this sense "the whole Russian coast of the Black Sea" can scarcely be watched by the whole Turkish navy. This cannot, therefore, be an actual blockade, because of impossibility, unless it be considered that the presence of two or three men-of-war in the Bosphorus or at the mouth of the Danube establishes a blockade within the limits of the Paris declaration of 1856. That declaration is a guarantee for neutral ships against capture for entering or leaving any ports where the blockade is not maintained in the immediate neighborhood of the port by an armed force sufficient to make capture reasonably imminent. Such a blockade the Turks cannot make of the district they declare blocked. Will neutral nations assent to a blockade of that district maintained at the Bosphorus? This case is peculiar, for, while as to the ports such a blockade could be constructive only, no one can deny that it would be effective as to the capture of ships. It has been held in English courts that an effective blockade cannot be constituted by drawing a line to prevent ships going to particular ports if the line include other ports to which they have the right to go. On this ground, if on no other, neutrals might object to the sort of blockade the Turks apparently intend.

An Empress for Canada.

The loyal Canadians desire that the good Queen Victoria, in addition to her other honors, shall assume the title of Empress of Canada. Well, the United States will certainly make no objection. Indeed, we shall rejoice to have the name of so excellent and amiable a lady more closely connected than it is at present with the American continent; and in future years, when our neighbors across the St. Lawrence find it to their interest to seek a resting place in the community of States, no person will be more cheerfully welcomed as a citizen of the Republic than the first lady of the Dominion. We imagine, however, that there may be some hesitation on the part of Queen Victoria and her Ministry to accept any more titles at present for the head of the British nation. The last new dignity of Empress of India might, in case of a general European war, become a merely nominal one, and it is not advisable in these days for sovereigns to bear empty titles which signify nothing. They bring crowns into contempt and place those who wear them too much on a level

with the proud and penniless Continental princes whose principal use is to furnish husbands and wives to more substantial rulers.

The Extra Session Postponed.

The President decided yesterday by advice of his Cabinet that he will not assemble Congress in extra session until October 15. This decision will damage a great deal of political ammunition. Mr. Blaine and his mutinous brigade who have got their blunderbusses loaded for discharging a tremendous volley against the President at the beginning of June may find their pieces rusty and their powder spoiled by the middle of October. When these belligerents have lain on their loaded weapons for five months their military ardor may have suffered as much as their ammunition. The noted phrase about "a wise and masterly inactivity" would seem to be pretty well understood by President Hayes. His slowness and delay in the cases of South Carolina and Louisiana answered a very good purpose in gradually discouraging the carpet-baggers and bringing them to act reasonably when the troops were at last withdrawn. His postponement of the extra session until after the summer heats will have an equally cooling influence on the passions of the recalcitrant republicans. If peace, order, industry and contentment should prevail in the South during the spring, summer and early autumn months, the acquiescence of the country in the Southern policy of the President will be so nearly universal that his assailants will lose most of their supporters. Of course the President and Cabinet see their way clear to maintain the army until autumn. The soldiers will perhaps be a month or two behind in their pay, but as they do not exceed the number authorized by Congress they may be legally kept in service, as our soldiers so often were during the war when their pay was several months in arrear. Whatever Congress may do about the army when it assembles it certainly will not refuse to pay it for service already rendered. A summer session is undesirable on many accounts, and we are glad that the administration sees its way clear to get through without new appropriations until fall. The country needs rest from political excitement, and by October Congress will be able to form a more intelligent judgment as to the manner in which our trade and industry will be affected by the European war.

Deeds, Not Words.

We are assured by Mr. S. E. Church, of this city, in a letter published elsewhere in to-day's HERALD, that Assemblyman Langbein's name should not be included in our Black List of New York representatives who by their vindictive war against rapid transit have proved their readiness to sacrifice the welfare, growth and prosperity of the city to the selfish interests of the horse car corporations and the unnecessary fears of a handful of unenterprising property owners. We are assured that rapid transit has no truer friend at Albany than Mr. Langbein; that he voted against the Ecclesine bill, much to his present regret, because he was ignorant of its provisions; that he will do his best to secure the revival and success of that measure, and that he will steadily oppose the Hayes-Strahan bill to perpetuate the profits of the street railroad companies. While we are glad to receive Assemblyman Langbein's assurances of regret for the past and promises of amendment in the future we must insist that his vote on the Ecclesine bill was inexcusable. He represents a district every resident of which is in favor of rapid transit and where every foot of real estate would be largely benefited by the completion of any rapid transit road through the city. It is the special need of Mr. Langbein's constituents, while it would be a great advantage to the whole city. It was, therefore, Mr. Langbein's first duty to make himself thoroughly familiar with every bill introduced on the subject of rapid transit. Mr. Langbein owes it to his constituents now to do as he promises and to use every possible exertion to revive and carry the Ecclesine bill. Although it is late in the session an earnest effort may yet undo the mischief that has been done in the defeat of that measure.

The Mimic Press.

Long before he fights in earnest the boy shoulders his harmless gun, and the young Napoleon beat upon his toy drum tones that afterward alarmed all Europe. In everything "the child is father of the man," and the serious occupations of manhood are the playthings of youth. Education is so universal in this country that it is not surprising that our young people should find amusement in the most difficult of professions. Playing at newspapers is now one of the most popular of their pleasures, and the amateur journalism of the United States is assuming immense proportions. The fascination of newspaper life must be very great when we see it actually adopted as a substitute for baseball, cricket, or the old-fashioned amusements of school. The mimic press is now an institution and resembles the real press about as much as a baby six months of age resembles its parent. "Law, me! he is the very image of his pa." It is charming to see how the passions, ambitions, rivalries and disputes of the real press are reflected in this small mirror. The young lions at play show imaginary claws and roar at each other with amusing rage. The little papers which are published by schools and colleges have their foes and friends, and love a quarrel as much as their prototypes. To see their contests is like watching the miniature yacht races on the Park lakes, where little vessels about three feet long tack and haul close and stand off with as much dignity as the Sappho or Columbia. If they should happen to be wrecked the world would not be much the loser, but what sorrow would not the youthful owners know! So with our mimic journals, which bear the ambitions of youthful hearts, to whom the future is all a dream and the present a revelation. The mimic press ought not to be discouraged by the real press, because in its clear glass the latter can see its own features in little. Are our struggles and aspirations, defeats and victories,

much greater than those of the boys and girls who give to the public in print essays and poems which seventy years ago would have been consigned to the teacher's desk or found brief fame only at a school commencement? The difference is perhaps not as great as we in our pride suppose. So, let the young ladies write upon the rights of women, and let the young gentlemen who so ably manage college journals continue to warn the Czar of Russia always for the last time or predict the destruction of Turkey. We shall all be well pleased if the mimic press will only imitate the virtues of the professional press and strive to avoid its errors.

Fresh News from Utah.

The intelligence from the Salt Lake country which we print to-day will attract wide attention. There is a piece of news of remarkable significance. The Mormons are industriously reviving and perfecting their military organization, and secretly arming and drilling their able-bodied men. The explanation given by our correspondent of these busy and clandestine military preparations is an apprehension that Brigham Young will be arrested as an accomplice in the Mountain Meadows massacre, and a determination on the part of the faithful to protect and defend him to the last extremity. The whole Mormon community is sensible of the feeling kindled against it by John D. Lee's confession, and the Saints have formed a desperate resolve to stand their ground.

The Herald Does Not Brag.

We find the following in the London Court Journal:—

The New Yorkers had the account of the boat race this Saturday morning at their breakfast table, while in London the evening papers were publishing the account of the race, rowed under their noses, that Oxford had won. The New York HERALD does brag; but it has earned the right.

This is all right, except the last sentence. The HERALD, as our readers know, did give the result of the Oxford race to its readers on the morning when the race was rowed. It was not a difficult matter to do, the managers of the Atlantic cable being very ready to help us. But the HERALD did not brag about it; it merely informed its readers that they would find the eagerly expected news of the race in the appropriate column. If we were not afraid that the Court Journal would again accuse us of bragging we would modestly say that the achievement which seems to our contemporary so remarkable was not thought so by us. The HERALD means to give its readers the earliest and the most correct news from all parts of the world; that is its duty and function, and as we are constantly doing so it does not occur to us to brag about any particular instance.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Don Carlos drives in Paris.

The Prince of Wales is Earl of Dublin.

The Queen of England will visit Ireland.

Senator Hamlin's son has taken a prize as a declaimer.

When the editor of the Worcester Press goes to bed he is bald-headed.

New black silk dresses are made partly of brocade and partly of gros grain.

The Cincinnati Commercial thinks that Garfield does not carry all the guns of a man-of-war.

Miss Jessie Deaton, of Virginia, has been discovered by her brother after twenty years' seclusion.

A Charleston pianist began life on a dollar and a half a week, but he now works for a dollar.

A snake at a Richmond circus escaped and ran up a girl's sleeve and coiled round her waist like a Satanic lover.

Wanted, by all the newspapers of the country, a San Francisco correspondent who will not write up "China-town."

The Czar, with righteous indignation, has determined to make hard war on the bashi-bazouks (or proof readers) of Turkey.

A Georgia calf, six months old, gives a gallon of milk a day, and yet there are men like Wendell Phillips who think that the South is behind the age.

Buffalo Express:—"The New York HERALD says 'Greece cannot hold a candle to the Russians.' But she can hold 'the light of other days.'"

It is funny that when the Czar Nicholas sends a message from the other world by a spirit medium he cannot speak Russian, but utters his slang in Hockeseek English.

President Hayes thinks that the greatest average intelligence is in Northern Ohio, and the greatest leadership in Southern Ohio. Hayes comes from mid. die Ohio.

Chicago Tribune:—"Does spring spring?" asks the P. I. of the NEW YORK HERALD. We do not know how it cavitates along the Atlantic, but in this climate it turns a back summer-set."

If you want to wear a low-neck dress and want your moral principles emphasized with gush and illusion give an invitation to a lady correspondent to attend your reception in Washington.

Mrs. Jane English, mother of the late Lucille and Helen Western, is in destitute circumstances at Malden, Mass., and members of the theatrical profession are forwarding subscriptions in her behalf.

As the traveller from the East rides through Ohio he sees farms deserted, fields unploughed, stores unopened, and he wonders why all the smart men were born in that State and why they were appointed to office.

A large establishment has been opened in St. Louis for drying eggs. It is in full operation, and hundreds of thousands of dozens are going into its insatiable maw. The eggs are carefully "candied" by hand—that is, examined by light to ascertain whether good or not—and are then thrown into an immense receptacle where they are broken, and by a centrifugal operation the white and yolk are separated from the shell very much as liquid honey is separated from the comb. The liquid is then dried by heat, by patent process, and the dried article is left, resembling sugar, and it is put in barrels and is ready for transportation anywhere.

LITERARY CHIT-CHAT.

Sir Francis H. Doyle's "Lectures on Poetry," delivered at Oxford last year, win the hearty praise of the Saturday Review.

Albert Carlisle, a San Francisco publisher, has ready for publication a volume giving a history of the workings of the cadet system in the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's service.

The Bryant History of the United States, published by Scribner, Armstrong & Co., was suggested by the late Edward Seymour, of that firm.

The "Leopold Shakespeare," published by Cassell, Pether & Galpin, and edited by F. J. Furnival, is announced as ready.

William S. Sharp, of Trenton, N. J., announces a reprint of Smith's "History of New Jersey," the original edition of which was printed in 1765, and which is one of the most prized books among book collectors and brings the largest prices at sale.

Henry Holt & Co., New York, will publish two new novels in the "Leisure Hour Series." They are "Pallies," by L. B. Walford, author of "Mr. Smith," which was one of the successful novels of two years ago; and "Engenie," by Miss Beatrice May Butt.

Baker's "Turkey" will soon be published by Henry Holt & Co. The book will be a companion to Wallace's "Russia," and will be published uniform with it, but will be sold for a trifle less. The author, Lieutenant Colonel James Baker (a brother of Sir Samuel W. Baker), has lived in Turkey about three years and has estates there. The same publishers will soon add to the "Leisure Hour Series" a new novel, "In Change Unchanged," by Linda Villari.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS

From All Parts of the World.

THE WAR.

Cannonading Resumed on the Danube.

GREEK MEETS TURK.

Further Details of the Advance Upon Kars.

ROUMANIA AND THE PORTE.

Montenegro To Be Given Over to Pillage.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.] LONDON, May 5, 1877.

It is reported at Bucharest that the bombardment of Ibrail and Barboschi recommenced Thursday evening. In the Roumanian Chamber of Deputies on Thursday the Minister of Foreign Affairs, in reply to a question concerning the bombardment of Ibrail, stated that the Russian batteries fired first upon the Turks, who replied. Five bombs fell into Ibrail, two of which struck the residence of the Prefect. There was a slight loss of life and one house was destroyed. This occurrence, although deplorable, was not intended by the Turks. The Minister concluded by saying he had opposed every solicitation to declare the independence of Roumania, and that the country did not consider itself in a state of war with Turkey.

A despatch from Bucharest says the Russian advance guard has reached Urzicheni, south of Buseo. The road there divides, one branch leading eastward to Gura-Jalomiel, nearly opposite the Turkish town of Hirsova, and the other south to Kalarach, opposite Silistria. At Hirsova the Danube is compressed into one channel, the banks of which are not marshy. The passage here is much easier than at any other point between Silistria and Galatz. Hirsova is also much less strongly defended than Silistria. It is probable a strong corps of Russians will be concentrated at Gura-Jalomiel and Kalarach, either to force a crossing or keep the garrisons at Silistria and Hirsova occupied while the crossing is effected elsewhere. English travellers from the interior of Turkey state that the reports of Moslem enthusiasm are much exaggerated. The Grand Duke Nicholas has ordered General Padelet to repair instantly to Jassy. Russia is making great efforts to raise a loan in Paris. It seems French, German and Dutch bankers have nearly arrived at an agreement about it.

CANNONADING ON THE DANUBE.

A Consul at Galatz telegraphs that a Turkish monitor has been firing on the batteries below Rens since eleven o'clock yesterday morning. The point of attack is probably Iskatchi (or Isakia), between Rens and Tulcha, where the Russians are constructing a bridge. The cannonade was between the Russian batteries and a gunboat which was exploring the mouth of the Pruth.

GREEKS IN CONFLICT WITH TURKS.

A telegram from Athens reports that through some misunderstanding a conflict occurred on the frontier of Epirus between the Greek troops and a Turkish detachment which had crossed the frontier in pursuit of brigands.

An extraordinary session of the Greek Assembly has been convened for May 23.

REVOKED KARS—VIA TREBIZ.

According to a despatch from Monkhlar Pasha, dated April 30, the Russians having advanced in great force toward Kars in a westerly direction, with the object of intercepting Turkish communications with Erzerum, the Turkish commander, leaving a sufficient force at Kars, marched out with nine battalions and occupied the village of Ichlikli, near Yardin and west of Kars. A subsequent telegram from Monkhlar Pasha, dated May 1, announces that some of the inhabitants of Kars had brought him reports that the Russians had attacked Kars, but were repulsed with loss. According to a telegram from the Turkish commander at Batoum, Russian military operations were arrested by rainy weather.

MORE OUTRAGE IN PROSPECT.

The Montenegrins, according to advices from Ragusa dated May 2, hold the Duga pass, blockading Gorauko and Nicolsa. Suleiman Pasha, with 20,000 men, is advancing to relieve Gorauko. Severe fighting is expected. It is stated that the Turks have persuaded 20,000 South Albanians to take arms on condition of Montenegro being given up to plunder. All the Northern Albanian clans favor the Montenegrins.

ROUMANIA AND THE PORTE.

Safvet Pasha has informed, by telegraph, the Ottoman Ambassadors abroad that in consequence of the convention between Roumania and Russia he has notified the agency which represents Roumania at Constantinople that its functions are suspended. Roumanians in Turkey will, nevertheless, continue to enjoy the protection of the laws. Roumanian vessels will remain under the protection of the Turkish authorities or Ottoman consuls abroad. The official Journal at Bucharest publishes Prince Charles' assent to the convention with Russia.

A Turkish circular, dated May 2, was presented to the German government on Thursday in reference to the Russo-Roumanian Convention. The Porte protests against the convention as an illegal act of the Principality facilitating invasion, and furthermore declares that the Prince authorizes Roumania to be in the power of a hostile usurping government.

AUSTRIA DEVIATES HER POSITION.

In the Austrian Reichsrath and the Hungarian Diet yesterday the Ministers made identical replies to interpellations about the Eastern question to the following effect:—

Austria maintains an attitude of benevolent interest in the Christian subjects of the Porte, and, while observing strict neutrality, reserves the right to protect its own interests, or intervene with efforts for the cessation or localizing of the conflict. The Ministers recognize the Empire's intimate connection with and interest in the affairs of European Turkey, but deem a resort to warlike measures for their protection unnecessary, in view of the attitude of the other Powers and the cordial support the government can command from the representatives of the people whenever action becomes necessary.

The Vienna Press states that Count Zichy, the Aus-